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school course beyond the now generally accepted period of three years; either by a demand for preparatory training in legal history, or for the adoption of the historical method in the study of each course. These essays will serve the best purpose if they are employed as a stimulus to the thorough mastery of each course pursued by students in the Law School, and as a means of fine legal culture. Every zealous and capable student should be encouraged to supplement his class-room drill with excursions into the more alluring fields of legal history. If, however, his life work is to consist in giving wise advice to clients and in successfully defending their legitimate interests, those excursions must not be made in a sybaritic spirit. They must be held in subordination to his main purpose of equipping himself as a sound lawyer and sane counselor.

The contents of the present volume are fairly characterized by the title "General Surveys." Part I deals with the period before the Norman Conquest and is made up of essays by Maitland, Jenks and Pollock. Part II covers the period from the Norman Conquest to the eighteenth century. Part III is devoted to the American Colonial Period, and possesses peculiar interest for American lawyers. The essays in Part IV relate to the expansion and reform of the law in the nineteenth century, while Part V presents a sketch of the bench and bar from Norman times to the nineteenth century.

Of the twenty-one selections which make up this attractive volume we cannot speak in detail, and we have no thought of instituting invidious comparisons between them. All can be read with profit, and each contains a value of its own. If we were asked to advise any change in the contents, our suggestion would be to substitute for the last paper, entitled "An American Law Student of a Hundred Years Ago," by James Kent, that distinguished author's Introductory Lecture to the first course which he gave at Columbia, and which was reprinted in this REVIEW for May, 1903. We feel confident that if the Chancellor could be consulted on the subject his judgment would concur with ours.

PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE AND DIPLOMACY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HAGUE CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS AND OTHER GENERAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS. By SIR THOMAS BARCLAY. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd. Boston: Boston Book Company. 1907. pp. xix, 383.

Though the results of the second conference at The Hague have fallen so far short of its programme and even of the anticipations of many not over-sanguine spectators, yet the value of such a book as Sir Thomas Barclay's *Problems of International Practice and Diplomacy*, despite its evident preparation in view of the conference, is nevertheless not any the less; in fact, it is greater now than if the conference had adopted and incorporated into international law the solutions therein suggested, for in that event its usefulness would be over, while at present it stands as the embodiment of lofty ideals towards which the nations may yet for many years continue to struggle. It is not by any means intended to suggest that Sir Thomas Barclay's solutions are not eminently practical, only that they are pushed

much further than the nations are at present willing to go; they never lose sight of the reciprocal need of the states to regard enlightened self-interest nor do they tend to sacrifice common-sense considerations to excessive humanitarianism. And yet the solutions here proposed to many of the pressing problems of international law would do much to advance the humanness of international relations in time of war.

Many of the most advanced advocates of the movement to limit the horrors of war by eliminating its occasions will, however, be constrained to reject some of the solutions. For example, a draft Arbitration Treaty is suggested that is designed to solve the difficulties that have arisen in connection with arbitration in those cases where "national honor" and "vital interests" are involved. And one is constrained to answer "yes" to the question "Is there reason to suppose that as between Great Britain and France any difficulty involving 'national honor' or a 'vital interest' would not now be solved by amicable methods?" (p. ix).

The author feels no fear that manliness of character will be undermined by peace, for he believes modern democracy is extremely sensitive to every breath of feeling, and that "the root of human reason gains strength from every gust; and if Western peoples grow more peaceful because more reasonable, this can be no parallel to the historic cases of sybarite or subject peoples emasculated by long periods of non-responsibility." Moreover, he does not regard it as "mere optimism" to talk seriously of a "League of Peace" or a "World Council"; it is presaged in such gatherings as the Berlin Conference on West African affairs, that of Algeiras on the settlement of Morocco, the conferences at The Hague and the Pan-American conferences. "This coöperation among nations for the preservation, on the one hand, of order and law, and on the other, of good-will and peace, shows that it is no mere dream to think that the conferences at The Hague may become periodical, extend the range of their objects, and develop into a world council."

It is recognized, however, that the permanent success of such conferences is dependent upon the development of reciprocal good-feeling among the nations, to which he justly regards King Edward VII as having contributed so largely.

In addition to some twenty odd problems whose solution is attempted there are a number of suggested draft treaties and clauses and appendices containing some of the most important documents of recent times that are of especial interest to students of international law, and the whole is followed by an alphabetical index.

The book will prove altogether useful and helpful to general reader or student who desires to be brought abreast of the times in all that pertains to international law save in respect of the small changes brought about by the Second Conference at The Hague.

A TREATISE ON SUITS IN CHANCERY: SETTING FORTH THE PRINCIPLES, PLEADINGS, PRACTICE, PROOFS AND PROCESSES OF THE JURISPRUDENCE OF EQUITY; AND GIVING NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIVE FORMS OF PLEADINGS, WRITS, ORDERS, REPORTS, DECREES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS IN SUITS IN CHANCERY FROM THEIR BEGINNING TO THEIR ENDING; BESIDES MANY PRACTICAL SUG-